- (b) heating a mixture of said matrix solder with the components of said intermetallic component at a temperature greater than the highest melting temperature of any of the individual components of said mixture so as to form a non-solid mixture; and
  - (c) cooling said non-solid mixture at a rate of at least about 100°C/second.
- 27. (new) A method of Claim 26, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a transition metal.
- 28. (new) A method of Claim 27, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a first row transition metal.
- 29. (new) A method of Claim 28, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of nickel, iron, copper, and mixtures thereof.
- 30. (new) A method of Claim 29, wherein said intermetallic component comprises Cu<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub>.
- 31. (new) A method of Claim 29, wherein said intermetallic component comprises Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn<sub>4</sub>
- 32. (new) A method of Claim 29, wherein said intermetallic component comprises FeSn<sub>2</sub>.
- 33. (new) A method of Claim 27, wherein said intermetallic component additionally comprises a metal which is a component of said matrix solder.
- 34. (new) A method of Claim 26, wherein said matrix solder is a lead-free eutectic or near-eutectic solder.

Serial No. 09/114,665

- 35. (new) A method of Claim 34, wherein said matrix solder is a binary or ternary solder.
- 36. (new) A method of Claim 35, wherein said matrix solder is 96.5 Sn/3.5 Ag.
- 37. (new) A method of Claim 26, wherein said intermetallic component comprises about 20% by volume of said composite solder.
- 38. (new) A method of Claim 26, wherein said intermetallic component comprises particles less than about 10 microns in size.
- 39. (new) A method of Claim 38, wherein said particles are less than about 5 microns in size.
- 40. (new) A method of Claim 39, wherein said particles are less than about 2 microns in size.
- 41. (new) A method of Claim 26, wherein said cooling step comprises cooling by spat quenching, spray atomization, or by continuous casting into a sold form.
- 42. (new) A method for producing an in-situ composite solder having an intermetallic component, comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing a matrix solder comprising two or more metals;
    - heating a mixture of said matrix solder with the components of said intermetallic component at a temperature greater than the highest melting temperature of any of the individual components of said mixture so as to form a non-solid mixture;
  - (c) cooling said upn-solid mixture to form a solid mixture;
  - (d) heating said solid mixture formed in step (c) to a temperature greater than the melting point of the components of said intermetallic component and

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Serial No. 09/114,665

- (e) cooling the heated mixture of step/(d) at a rate of at least about 100°C/second.
- 43. (new) A method of Claim 42, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a first row transition metal.
- 44. (new) A method of Claim 43, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of nickel, iron, copper, and mixtures thereof.
- 45. (new) A method of Claim 44, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of Cu<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub>, Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn<sub>4</sub>, FeSn<sub>2</sub>, and mixtures thereof.
- 46. (new) A method of Claim 43, wherein said intermetallic component additionally comprises a metal which is a component of said matrix solder.
- 47. (new) A method of Claim 42, wherein said matrix solder is a lead-free eutectic or near-eutectic binary or ternary solder.
- 48. (new) A method of Claim 47, wherein said matrix solder is 96.5 Sn/3.5 Ag.
- 49. (new) A method of Claim 42, wherein said intermetallic component comprises about 20% by volume of said composite solder.
- 50. (new) A method of Claim 42 wherein said particles are less than about 5 microns in size.
- 51. (new) A method of Claim 50, wherein said particles are less than about 2 microns in size.

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- 52. (new) A method of Claim 42, wherein said cooling step comprises cooling by spat quenching, spray atomization, or by continuous casting into a sold form.
- 53. (new) A method for producing an *in-situ* composite solder having an intermetallic component, comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing a binary or ternary matrix suctectic or near sutectic solder;
  - (b) heating a mixture of said matrix solder with the components of a intermetallic component comprising a first row transition metal, at a temperature greater than the highest melting temperature of any of the individual components of said mixture so as to form a non-solid mixture; and
    - (c) cooling said non-solid maxture at a rate of at least about 100°C/second to form said composite solder wherein said intermetallic component has a particle size less/than about 10 microns.
- 54. (new) A method of Claim 53, wherein said particle size is less than 5 microns.
- 55. (new) A method of Claim 54, wherein said particle size is less than 2 microns.
- 56. (new) A method of Claim 53, wherein said intermetallic component comprises (a) a metal which is a component of said matrix solder, and (b) a metal selected from the group consisting of nickel, iron, copper, and mixtures thereof.
- 57. (new) A method of Claim 56, wherein said intermetallic component comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of Cu<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub>, Ni<sub>3</sub>Sn<sub>4</sub>, FeSn<sub>2</sub>, and mixtures thereof.
- 58. (new) A method of Claim 57, wherein said matrix solder is 96.5 Sn/3.5 Ag.

01